

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. IV

CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 17, 1912

NUMBER 7

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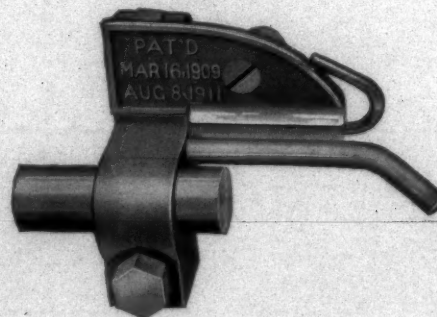
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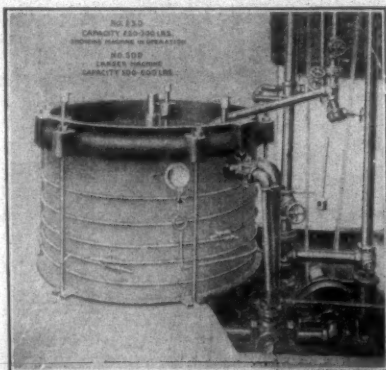
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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 4

CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 17, 1912

NUMBER 7

## *Cotton Goods in Russia*

Report of Commercial Agent R. M. Odell

(Continued from last week)

Mills in Russia, almost without exception, are large. According to statistics of the Department of Commerce and Industry, the average number of spindles per mill in 1890, 1900, and 1910 was 52,380, 56,800, and 52,241 respectively. The average number of spindles per mill is 77,981 in the Baltic district, 66,300 in the central district, and 23,611 in Poland. This average is considerably higher than that obtaining in the United States. Mills of 5,000, 10,000 and 15,000 spindles, which are not uncommon in the United States, particularly in the South, are seldom seen in Russia. A list of the spinning mills recently compiled by the Russian Cotton Manufacturers' Association shows that 1 mill has more than 400,000 spindles, 3 have more than 300,000, 40 have more than 150,000, and 26 have more than 100,000, while only about 25 have less than 25,000 spindles each.

One reason for such large establishments is that many of them are the outgrowth of smaller plants, founded many years ago, the profits from which have been used to increase the capacity of the mills. Another is the fact that a large amount of capital is required to build, equip, and operate a cotton mill in Russia, and the fixed charges are so heavy that small mills are unprofitable.

Not only is the cost of machinery and supplies high, but the requirements for a complete mill are greater than in other countries. There is no laboring class in Russia, as the term is understood in the United States, and many of the operatives are peasants who work in factories during the winter and return to their homes in summer to cultivate their small farms. It has thus been necessary for the cotton manufacturers to build villages around their mills; churches, hospitals and schools are erected, often at considerable expense, and so-called "barracks," or tenements, are built in which to house the employees. At one mill I saw a new hospital being built at a cost of \$250,000 at another a new park and

field for sports was being laid out for the benefit of the workpeople. All of these activities, as will later be pointed out more in detail, have undoubtedly made the wages of the operatives lower, but the fact remains that all these undertakings require an outlay of considerable capital, and as a mill can not hope to compete successfully without such an equipment the building of large plants has been encouraged.

The president of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association stated that out of every 100 rubles spent in building and equipping a cotton mill 40 to 50 rubles is devoted to activities outside the mill proper. Moreover considerably more working capital is required in Russia than in the United States. Cotton is bought in large quantities and stored, and it is not unusual for a mill to have six or eight months' supply of raw material on hand. In marketing goods long terms of credit are the rule, 6 and sometimes 12 months being given.

### Location of Mills—Ownership.

Although many of the Russian cotton mills are located in and around the cities of Moscow, St. Petersburg and Lodz, the mill town as it exists in the United States is practically unknown. Some of the largest mills are in isolated places away from the railway, and to reach one of them I had to drive 15 miles after leaving the train. In this respect the cotton industry of Russia resembles somewhat that of Spain, where the "colonia" is the unit of cotton factory life. One reason for this is that railroad development has been slow and many parts of the Empire are still without modern transportation facilities. Secondly, many of the mills are the outgrowth of smaller enterprises established years ago in places where labor was cheap or fuel plentiful, and as the mill increased in size it was never considered practicable to change the location.

The result is that cotton, supplies, cloth, and sometimes fuel must be carted in wagons for distances of 5 to 20 miles. With bad roads and the severe Russian winters it would

seem that mills located at points distant from the railroad would be at a great disadvantage. As a matter of fact it is maintained that on account of the low cost of labor and high freight rates drayage is cheaper than railroad transportation. One mill near Moscow has only recently begun to use the railroad, it being a question whether this is more economical than the means formerly employed.

In the central district, particularly in the Government of Vladimir, proximity to large forests or deposits of peat has also been a determining factor in the location of mills without regard to transportation facilities. In some cases the cotton mill owns vast peat bogs, from which a supply of fuel for power is obtained. While the use of peat is far less economical than coal or oil, the latter two classes of fuel had not been introduced at the time many of the mills were established, and the plants were located at points where wood or peat could be easily obtained.

Part of the Russian cotton mills are privately owned, while others are organized on the joint-stock company plan with a comparatively small number of shareholders. Frequently the stock is owned or controlled by one family which has inherited it from the founders. Consequently there are few exchanges of shares and the stocks are not quoted on the market. According to the president of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association the total capital invested in spinning mills alone is 350,000,000 rubles (\$180,250,000). Most of the stock is in Russian hands, although English and German capital is also invested.

### Factory Buildings—Insurance—Cost of Construction.

The usual type of mill construction is brick, although new factories are being built of reinforced concrete. The mills are usually three to five stories high, although the modern tendency to build single-story weave sheds is noted among the mills constructed in recent years. Floors are usually of cement and supports of iron or steel,

Automatic sprinklers have been installed in many of the mills, over 1,000,000 now being in use. Humidifiers are also in general use, the vortex system being the most common. The mills are well lighted, heated and ventilated and the operatives work under as pleasant and healthy conditions as in England or the United States. While the buildings are perhaps not so roomy and spacious as Italian mills, the machinery is not crowded and is conveniently and economically arranged.

The mills are insured in a mutual fire insurance association which was organized in 1902. The average rates are 2.94 rubles per 1,000 on mills equipped with sprinklers and .80 rubles per 1,000 on mills not so equipped. The corresponding rates are 1.28 and 5.54 in England and 2.1 and 4.2 in Germany.

Taxes are rather high, but provision is made by the law for counting off 10 per cent of the value of the machinery each year before taxes are levied, with the result that many old companies are taxed on their land and buildings only, on which the deduction allowed is 5 per cent. annually.

The cost of building a mill in Russia is considerably higher than in England, but about the same as in the United States, if we consider the mill proper. However, the number of other buildings that the manufacturer is practically compelled to erect makes the total much higher than in the United States. The cost varies with the location of the mill and with the kind of yarn or cloth manufactured, but if a spinning mill to make 30s to 40s single yarn is assumed the average cost is 25 rubles (\$12.875) per spindle. This includes the building, steam plant, machinery, humidifiers and automatic sprinklers. The cost is 40 rubles (\$20.00) per spindle if there are included warehouses, tenements, schools, churches, hospitals and other structures necessary for all mills. The cost of the building and machinery for an ordinary weave shed is 100

(Continued on Page 8)



# Ivey's Carding and Spinning

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(Continued from last week)

## TROUBLES ABOUT THE PICKER ROOM.

**Split Laps.**—One cause of split laps, where the trouble occurs occasionally, is too much waste in the mixing. This waste having been worked, has had the fibers all straightened out, and therefore there is not the same tendency to stick together as in raw cotton. Experience has taught us that where the mill is large enough to produce waste in sufficient quantity, it is best to run it separately and make laps of it. One of these waste laps is put on the apron of the intermediate, and the four laps run while this one is on the machine, containing one-fourth waste, are laid aside, and only one at a time is used on the finishing lapper. The resultant laps have only one-sixteenth waste, or 6 per cent. By using this we know that the waste is evenly mixed, and we do not know if it is put in the mixing haphazard. In many mills waste is never used in the mixing for warp yarns, but for the filling only.

Another cause of split laps is too much friction on the horse-head. This may occur on account of the weather, or the picker-hand may put soap or belt grease on the friction strap in order to make a nice, compact lap.

Probably the most fruitful cause of split laps is that the suction through both cages is equal, or nearly so. This causes the cotton to be matted in two sheets, with very little to hold them together. The remedy is simple. All modern lappers have dampers, so that the draft from each cage may be regulated. Arrange these so that the greater part of the draft is from the top cage, and the defect is generally overcome. Sometimes a careless operator allows the cages and air passages to become choked with waste or sand, and the draft not operating properly, trouble results. Occasionally the same trouble occurs by the air pipe leading from the fan becoming choked, and as they are often hard to get at the trouble is consequently hard to discover and remedy. There is a certain patent arrangement by means of which tongues of leather or tin are placed so as to almost feed into the bite of the cages. We fail to see, however, where the efficiency comes in.

**Poor Help.**—The troubles in many picker rooms are caused primarily by poor help. Many managers fail to realize the importance of this department, and think any green hand will do. In fact, it is usually considered the job for an unskilled man, and there are dozens of men throughout the country who apply for work, stating that they are picker-hands, who perhaps never worked a month in that department. On account of the isolated character of the work it is especially desirable to have a man in charge who can be relied on to tell the truth, and do what he is told to do without being watched. When a picker-man is told to weigh every lap and record the weight, also marking it on the end of the lap with colored chalk, many will do the recording all right, but will neglect the weighing.

**Excessive Breakages.**—As a breakdown in the picker-room often stops the whole mill, they should be especially guarded against. In this connection, what is said above in regard to poor help is especially applicable. Breakdowns are caused by insufficient oiling and cleaning, over feeding, allowing the machine to run too long after being choked, machines out of level, or improperly balanced beaters or fans. A very frequent cause of breakdowns is not watching the gears closely enough, and allowing them to run without being in gear deep enough.

A beater which runs hot as the result of not being oiled, or from some unknown cause, can be frequently remedied by simply turning it end for end.

On the Atherton picker, the fast-running gear which runs the bottom cone frequently breaks or wears out, especially the intermediate gear. In an emergency a 1½-inch belt will do the work until a new gear can be secured.

**Excessive Weight.**—This is caused by having the grid bars set improperly. If they are set too far apart, or too far from the beater, the waste will be excessive. There may also be too great a space between the feed roller and the first bar. In setting the grids, always bear in mind that a system of grids could be devised so that there would be no waste at all. Also remember that if they are set too near the beater the fibers will be injured. The air flues may be choked with waste, causing back pressure, or there may be an insufficient area in the flues or chimneys. In either case the back pressure will force the good cotton through the grids into the mote box.

**Fires.**—Of course any one who works about a mill knows that fire is more likely to occur in a picker-room than anywhere else about the mill. For this reason all kinds of precautions are taken to guard against it. It is generally in the opener where the fire starts, but as it is directly connected with the next machine, it takes but a second to communicate to it. Where the pickers are in a separate room, the fire does little damage to them, although the opening-room may be practically destroyed. The writer was once connected with a mill where fires occurred in the opener almost every day. The machine was carefully examined, and no hot bearings were found, neither was the feed roller too near the beater. It was finally noticed that occasionally sparks would be knocked through

the grids. Although the beaters did not touch the rollers by three-eighths of an inch, they were separated still farther and the trouble was over. All this occurred a good many years ago, but a satisfactory explanation has never been given.

The chief trouble with fire is that if it does not get out of the machine, it melts the solder of the cages and chars and roughens the interior of the cleaning trunks. Often for hours, and perhaps for days, after the fire, the cotton is inclined to choke in the trunks. If they are not fire-proof, it is sometimes desirable to make them so by lining with tin, lapped as on fire doors. Where the wood is charred, about the best thing to do is to make a brush of card clothing and scour it out, afterward using powdered soap-stone or graphite freely. When a fire occurs, it is not best to stop the whole machine, but the feed only, and the cotton is soon all burned out. If the machine is stopped, the screens are almost sure to be badly damaged. A chemical fire extinguisher is a valuable adjunct to a picker-room. A pipe for live steam with outside valve is more effective than many sprinklers, especially if the room can be tightly closed. This applies to the opening-room rather than to the picking-room proper.

In a mill where there is but one set of pickers, and the opener is put out of business several hours, or perhaps days, it is not necessary to stop the mill, for the cotton may be fed by hand to the next machine and the mill kept running.

**Uneven Laps.**—Years ago a lap which was within one pound of the required weight was considered near enough. Three years ago the requirements had become more strict, and laps that were over one-half pound out were run again. Now, in some mills, one-half pound is considered too wide a variation. If the machine is pushed for production, the light laps may be run at the same time as the heavy ones, and fairly satisfactory results obtained. The evening motion should be adjusted so that the belt is not in the center, but nearer the small end of the driving cone. It is probable that one lap on the apron may run out, but not at all probable that an extra one will be put on, and room should be allowed for the belt to shift enough to increase the speed of the feed mechanism in order to compensate for this loss. Assuming that the evener is properly adjusted to begin with, the lack of attention in the way of cleaning and oiling will cause uneven laps sooner than any other cause. Pickers should be cleaned often, and the overseer should personally inspect them to see that it is done properly. The cages should be kept clean, or they will soon choke up around the ends. The apron must be kept at the proper tension, or it will sometimes slip and cause a thin place in the work. Another cause of uneven work is electricity. If it is present, it causes halts and dwells in the passage of the stock, and uneven laps are the result. The remedy is to have the room warm and sufficiently moist.

## CALCULATIONS.

The only calculations about a picker are draft, speed and production. Even these are not often necessary, as the pickers are always set with a draft of about four, and there is very seldom any occasion to change it. We might give the calculations necessary to calculate the draft, but do not think the benefit derived would compensate for the space required. The speed, too, is a constant factor, and does not need changing unless the staple of cotton is changed, as long-stapled cotton should receive more gentle treatment than short.

A calculation is often given to show the length of laps. We do not give it here for the reason that the calculated length is never the actual length. There is a slight draft between the calender rollers, and the pressure tends to stretch the lap and make it longer. This stretch is not a constant quantity, but varies with the weight of the lap. It may be said in general terms to be from 2 to 4 per cent. Laps are usually made about fifty yards long, but it is best to unroll one and measure its exact length. This must be known at least approximately, in order to get the weight per yard, and this is necessary in order to calculate what the weight of the card sliver will be. If, for instance, a lap is 48 yards long, and weighs 36 pounds, or  $26 \times 16 = 576$  ounces, one yard will weigh  $576 \div 48 = 12$ , and the lap is known as a 12-ounce lap.

When the laps are light it is desirable to have them longer than 50 yards, and by increasing the size of the knock-off gear, or decreasing that of its driver, this may be readily done. If the knock-off gear has 40 teeth, and the lap weighs 36 pounds, by changing the gear to 50 teeth, the lap will be one-fourth longer and weigh 45 pounds, but still be the same weight per yard. The machine will then run longer without doffing, and the laps will also run longer on the cards. Thus the production of the picker is increased, and to a certain extent that of the cards also, with less attention by the operative. Of course long laps are desirable under any condition, but if they weigh over 45 or 50 pounds, they are too heavy to handle conveniently.

**Production.**—The calculation for production is a very simple matter. We simply note how long it takes to make a lap, and the number of minutes divided into 60, and this quotient multiplied by the number of hours in a day's work will give the total number of laps that can be



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made. This multiplied by the weight per lap gives the production per day in pounds. Suppose a lap, weighing 33 pounds, can be made and doffed in 12 minutes. Then  $60 \div 12 = 5$ , and  $5 \times 11 = 55$  laps per day. As a lap weighs 33 pounds, the daily production will be  $55 \times 33 = 1,815$  pounds. If more production is wanted, and it is not practicable to increase the weight of the lap, it is an easy matter to increase the speed of the feed by using a larger pulley. For coarse yarns, one set of pickers should easily produce 15,000 pounds per week. The finer the yarn, the lighter the lap should be, and the smaller the production.

### GENERAL INFORMATION.

Pickers built in America are shipped to the mill set up in sections, weighing several thousand pounds each. If they are English machines, they are of course knocked down. These sections are assembled by a skilled machinist sent from the shop. By the terms at present in use, the mill pays for his time at the rate of \$4.00 per day while he is at the mill, the machine builders paying his board and traveling expenses. The mill also furnishes him with common labor and the services of a carpenter. This rule also applies to other machines throughout the mill. Machines are not sold in the New England States on this basis, but are generally erected on the mill floors for so much, the shop paying all expenses. We have recently heard of one mill in the South which was equipped on this basis, but only one. The mill also pays the freight, which is practically the same from all New England shops, and to most points in the South is 50 cents per hundred pounds. A set of pickers, with automatic feeder connected with opener, and three one-beater pickers, will weigh, with boxing, about 30,000 pounds, and will cost about \$3,000.00. In this case the freight is \$150.00, or 5 per cent of the cost. In general terms, the cost of freight and erection is estimated at 10 per cent of the total cost.

### CHAPTER III.

#### CARDING, DRAWING AND COMBING.

It is the opinion of the writer, and we think of all intelligent mill men also, that carding is the most important process in the mill. If it is well done, good yarn can be produced. If it is poorly done, no amount of care in subsequent processes can make the damage good. We have in mind one of the most successful mill men in the country, who when building his first mill, put in nearly double the number of cards which was considered necessary. Even the machine builders told him that it was an unnecessary outlay, but he persisted, and today he is president of a half

dozen mills. Where coarse yarns are made good carding is not absolutely necessary, but it is very desirable; but where fine yarn is made, it is absolutely necessary to have plenty of cards, and to card light.

There are still a great many top-flat cards in the country, but as they wear out they are being thrown out, and none are being built. There never were many roller cards used in this country, but in England they are quite popular, but are rapidly being superseded by the revolving flat. These rollers cards are still used where a large production is wanted, without any special regard to its quality. They are therefore used throughout England and Europe for very coarse yarns, and are exclusively used where waste is re-worked. For batting works, they are used for cardings, sweepings, flyngs, etc., and are capable of an enormous production. Waste yarns, in the true sense of the word, are seldom made in the United States, or even in England, but principally in Germany and Italy. The coiler is not used, but the web is separated by rings on a kind of front roller, and is compressed into a form of roving, which is spun on a special mule, similar to a woolen jack. The carding process is generally repeated.

We will not discuss carding at length, as this book is not intended for beginners, but for men who are supposed to know the fundamental principles of cotton manufacturing. The card is by far the most delicate machine in the mill, and requires the most attention. The card grinder must be a skillful man, and not have more to do than he can do well. It requires considerable skill to grind a card properly, but a great deal more to adjust the various parts. The flats and doffer must be set close to the cylinder. If the flats are too far off, the cotton has a tendency to roll up in little balls called neps. These neps are also formed in the gin, and it is the function of the flats to remove them instead of making more. If the card needs stripping, these neps can be seen in the web, showing that the spaces between the teeth are as full as they can hold.

(Continued next week.)

#### Helping the Lame Dog.

"Oh, Jim, mother would be wild if she was to see you a kissin' of me."

"But I ain't a kissin' of you."

"Oh—I thought you was goin' to begin!"—Ex.

#### Had Trod the Path Before.

Miller—Just as Miller and the widow started up the aisle to the altar, every light in the church went out.

Mumford—What did the couple do then?

Miller—Kept on going. The widow knew the way.—Judge.



## Determining Some Compound Finishes

The determination of the composition of the materials on a finished fabric is a difficult matter, and is not only a tedious piece of work, but often leads to indefinite results. With the object of offering a contribution to the subject, Schmidt has contributed to the *Chemiker Zeitung* a number of tests which are of interest to the textile chemist.

Besides the reagents generally recognized as serviceable for furnishing general characteristic reactions with the organic compounds mostly employed in finishing, details are given of the special usefulness of molybdate of ammonia and Nessler's reagent. The tests with these and other reagents are given at length for the individual bodies alone, but as a finish on a cloth is mostly obtained by admixtures, the determining of their nature is illustrated by a few examples of known mixtures.

No. 1. Glue and Glucose: The aqueous extract is tested with molybdate of ammonia and a drop of dilute nitric acid. There is formed at once a copious white precipitate of glue. Upon filtering, the glucose may be recognized in the filtrate by means of Fehling's solution.

No. 2. Glue and Norgine: A portion of the extract is tested with copper sulphate, and there is thrown out a copious gelatinous mass of norgine. The glue may be detected in a further portion by means of molybdate of ammonia. To separate the glue from the norgine the solution is acidified with a drop of dilute nitric acid, heated slightly, and the resulting precipitate of norgine filtered off. The filtrate is allowed to cool and a quantity of neutral molybdate of ammonia added. A precipitate formed of the glue.

No. 3. Glucose and Norgine: The norgine is precipitated by copper sulphate or hydrochloric acid and filtered off; and the glucose in the filtrate may be detected by Fehling's solution.

No. 4. Norgine and Glucose: A drop of dilute nitric acid added to the extract. Norgine is thrown out as a gelatinous precipitate; it is filtered off and the filtrate divided into two portions. In one glucose can be detected by Fehling's solution, and glue in the other by means of molybdate of ammonia.

No. 5. Dextrine and Glue: The glue is detected by molybdate and the dextrine by means of Fehling's solution and by a solution of iodine in potassium iodide.

No. 6. Dextrine, Blue, and Norgine: In one portion of the extract the dextrine may be detected by the iodine reaction. In another the norgine may be thrown down by dilute nitric acid and the glue detected in the filtrate by molybdate.

No. 7. Dextrine, Glucose, and Glue: The iodine reaction denotes the presence of the dextrine, Fehling's solution the glucose, and molybdate of ammonia the glue.

No. 8. Dextrine, Glucose, Glue, and Norgine: The norgine is thrown

out by the addition of dilute nitric acid, and in the filtrate glue may be recognized by the molybdate test and glucose by Fehling's solution. Dextrine may be identified in the original solution by the iodine reaction.

No. 9. A blouse cloth, khaki, finished with norgine and magnesium sulphate: A sample of the cloth is boiled in water, filter off, and take one portion of the extract for the determination of the inorganic bodies. Phosphate of soda gives a strong precipitate of magnesium phosphate. Barium chloride gives a white precipitate of barium sulphate, and copper sulphate gives the characteristic gelatinous precipitate of norgine.

No. 10. A cloth finished with glue and Epsom salts: Boil with water and filter. The sulphate may be detected by barium chloride and the magnesium by phosphate of soda. Molybdate of ammonia is slight acid solution gives a white precipitate of glue. Nessler's reagent gives upon heating a finely divided black precipitate, the solution remaining greenish in color. Tannic acid gives deep yellow precipitate. In acid solution Nessler's reagent gives a white precipitate.

No. 11. Cloth finished with dextrine, glucose, and norgine: The aqueous extract gives with iodine solution the reaction indicating the presence of dextrine. Tannic acid causes a slight cloudiness, which becomes more pronounced on adding hydrochloric acid. Fehling's solution gives its characteristic test. A solution of copper sulphate precipitates the norgine in a flaky form; so do dilute acids. Alkaline copper sulphate solution gives a blue precipitate which does not blacken upon boiling. Nessler's reagent gives upon heating a red precipitate, which disappears, however, on continued heating.

These examples serve to give a general idea of the scheme of analysis suggested. At any rate, with slight modifications or extensions, according to the circumstances, very satisfactory results may be obtained. In somewhat brief outline the mode of procedure consists in first of all bringing the substance to be determined into solution with the aid of organic or inorganic solvents.

Fats and resinous bodies should, of course, be estimated separately, and so also inorganic substances. Iodine solution serves at once to indicate the presence of starches and of dextrine. Glucose or syrup is readily recognized by the Fehling's solution test. When the finished material has been freed of fatty bodies it is treated with water and in that way the other substances are brought into solution. The aqueous solution is then watched after the addition of a drop or so of dilute nitric acid.

The appearance of a gelatinous precipitate indicates the presence of norgine. After filtration the filtrate is cooled and tested with a neutral solution of molybdate of

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ammonia. If at first, or a short time afterwards, a white precipitate forms, glue is present. Filter again, and after a short period add to the filtrate a quantity of alcohol, neutralizing beforehand with ammonia.

Should a precipitate form, it may consist either of starch, dextrine, gums and norgine. In the filtrate there may be found glucose or glycerine.

A preliminary test should be made as to the presence or absence of starch, dextrine and glucose. For practical purposes it is serviceable enough in the majority of cases to follow on the lines of these tests.

If a fairly large sample of the cloth is available, tragacanth may be determined by boiling a portion with water and treating the solution with barium hydroxide.

The presence of tragacanth is indicated by the solution becoming colored yellowish whilst hot but resuming its original color upon cooling.—Textile Recorder of Manchester, Eng.

#### Cotton Goods in Russia.

(Continued from Page 3)

to 500 rubles (\$206 to \$257) per loom, depending, of course, on the kinds of goods to be woven, the amount of preparatory machinery, such as twistors, warpers, and slashers, and the amount of finishing machinery installed.

The prices of cotton mill machinery are lower than they have been in many years, owing to the general depression in the cotton industry and the cessation of mill building in England.

Carding and spinning machinery is almost exclusively English, but some weaving, finishing and power machinery comes from Germany and Switzerland. In more recent years looms have been made in Russia. Some of the largest mills manufacture their own looms in the well-equipped foundries and machine shops with which every up-to-date mill is provided.

#### Source and Cost of Supplies.

The isolated location of many mills, and their long distance from England have compelled them to furnish their own machinery supplies, gears and spare parts, and nearly every mill I visited was also equipped with machinery for making harness and reeds. Other supplies, such as bobbins, spools and belting, are usually handled by the machinery firms. Bobbins and belting are being made in Russia, but the home products are inferior in quality to those imported from England and the manufacturers seem to prefer the latter, even at a considerably higher price.

#### Prices of English Belting—American Trade.

Efforts have been made to introduce American textile machinery but they have not been very successful, owing to its high original cost, the high freight rates, the impossibility of making quick deliveries, and the preference of mill managers for English machinery. Pumps, sewing machines, and certain classes of dyeing and finishing machinery, such as driers and

steamers, have been imported from the United States. Interest is also manifested in certain American labor-saving machinery, particularly warp tying-in machines. Cheapness of labor, however, has operated against the introduction of Northrop looms and only about 1,000 of them are in use in Russia. An order has recently been placed for two American warp tying-in machines. The fact that the bulk of the cloth manufactured in Russia is plain gray goods creates an ideal situation for the adoption of these machines, provided they prove economical. American manufacturers of bobbins and spools might also secure trade in Russia, but great care should be exercised in producing goods according to sample.

#### Mule and Ring Spinning.

Formerly the bulk of the yarn manufactured in Russian cotton mills was spun on mules, but in recent years ring spinning has been rapidly replacing mules because of the saving in cost of production. In 1890, for instance, 77.4 per cent of the spindles were mules, while in 1910 they constituted only 45.1 per cent of the total. In general, all the warp and about one-half the weft yarn is spun on ring frames, mules being used only for weft, for very high numbers, for yarns made from waste, and for special soft-twist yarns. Ring spinning frames usually have from 400 to 450 and even as many as 472 spindles; while mules have from 800 to 1,200.

The speed of both spinning and weaving machinery is high. Looms on ordinary print cloth 28 inches wide run at 210 to 225 picks per minute, and the average production is about 80 per cent of the theoretical. It is very difficult to ascertain production figures for the spinning mills, as the percentage varies considerably in different factories and the wide range of yarns spun makes it difficult to secure accurate data. From information obtained in a number of mills the average production may be stated as approximately 77 per cent, although it is as low as 70 per cent in some of the mills and as high as 80 per cent in others.

#### Use of Hand Looms—The Kustari.

The use of hand looms in Russia, while considerably less than in former years, is still very extensive. The looms are scattered among the peasants throughout the country and the total number is unknown. Some idea of their importance is shown by the fact that the mill production of cloth in 1910 was 114,231,482 pounds, or 15 per cent, less than the production of yarn. As Russia's exports of yarn are considerably less than the imports, a large part of the yarn not woven on power looms, with the exception of that used for sewing thread, is ultimately sold to the peasants and utilized by them on hand looms.

(Continued Next Week.)

The End.

"Myrtle, can you cook?"

"No, Lionel; can you afford to keep a motor-car?"

So they did not marry, and they lived happily ever afterward.—Ex.

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# Modern Ring Spinning

(Continued from Oct. 3)

**Sizes of Draft and Back Roller Wheels.**—It is desirable to have the draft and back roller end wheels as large as convenient in order to make it possible to produce the correct results. For example, assuming a 25 draft wheel to be used, the smallest change—i. e., a 24 or 26 wheel—would make a difference of 4 per cent in the counts of the yarn. But should a 40 or 51 draft wheel be substituted for a 25 draft wheel, the counts of the yarn will be different to the extent of 2 per cent. only. The foregoing, which also applies to the back roller end wheel, should be specially noted, as many overlookers incorrectly assume that a change of 1 to 2 per cent. in the draft cannot be made. To prove this, take the first example of Table V. The actual draft is—

$$106 \times 52 \times 1$$

$$= 5.315$$

$$17 \times 61 \times 1$$

By reducing the draft wheel 1 tooth the actual draft then is—

$$106 \times 52 \times 1$$

$$= 5.404$$

$$17 \times 60 \times 1$$

The alteration of one tooth on a 61 draft wheel in this case makes a difference of only 1.6 per cent. in the draft. If the draft and back roller end wheels are both changed in the same direction—i. e., 1 or 2 teeth more or less,—much finer differences can be obtained. When calculating the draft wheel it occasionally happens that the required wheel is of such a size as to prevent it being fitted on the adjustable swivel bracket. Should the draft wheel be too large, a less wheel can be used, provided that the back roller end wheel is also decreased. Letting C=back roller end wheel, 51 teeth; F=draft wheel, 90 teeth; W=draft wheel which can be used, 60 teeth. X=required back roller end wheel; then—

$$C \times W = 51 \times 60$$

$$= X \quad = 31 \text{ teeth.}$$

$$F = 90$$

By always assuming a draft wheel of suitable size, the correct back roller end wheel to be used in conjunction with the assumed draft wheel can thus be easily found.

Should the draft wheel work out to be too small, a larger wheel may be used if the back roller end wheel is also proportionately increased in size. Supposing F=30 teeth, C=24 teeth, and W=50 teeth, the new wheel X would be 24×50=50 teeth.

**Twist Constants.**—The number of turns of twist per inch which should be inserted in a yarn is usually calculated by multiplying the counts by a constant number; the latter depending on the class of cotton, whether the yarn is twist or weft, speed of spindles and other practical considerations. The twist

changed to spin 26's weft from the same cotton and hank roving, the

turns of twist,  $1 \text{ } 26 \times 3.25 = 16.56$ , might not be sufficient for satisfactory spinning and good weaving. The chief reasons for this are that there should be a greater draft, and that the increase in turns per inch would not be sufficient to compensate for the reduction of the number of fibres in a cross-section. Hence, when yarn, both twist and weft, is spun from the same cotton, the twist constant used for one counts will not be suitable when spinning 4 or 5 counts finer or coarser. Obviously, when spinning

6000 revs. per min.:—

10's to 14's, a twist constant of 3.3  
16's to 26's, a twist constant of 3.5  
26's to 32's, a twist constant of 3.75

A lower spindle speed permits of a lower constant being used. For instance, in the same mill where the above weft constants are adopted, one frame has a spindle speed of 5100 revs. per min., making it possible to spin up to 26's satisfactorily with a 3.3 twist constant.

Sometimes yarn buyers will specify a certain strength per lea for a given counts, and in such cases the overlooker must endeavor to produce yarn of the required strength. Yarns spun from a long staple do not necessitate the use of as large

ROLLER DRAFTS—TABLE VI

Example	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Front roller pinion . . . . .	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Crown wheel . . . . .	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Draft change-wheel . . . . .	47	41	36	42	38	34	39	33	31	27
Large back roller wheel . . . . .	52	52	52	57	57	57	52	52	52	52
Small back roller wheel . . . . .	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Middle roller wheel . . . . .	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Diameter of front roll . . . . .	1 in.	1 in.	1 in.	1 in.	1 in.	1 in.	1 in.	1 in.	1 in.	1 in.
Diameter of middle roller . . . . .	$\frac{7}{8}$ in.	$\frac{7}{8}$ in.	$\frac{7}{8}$ in.	$\frac{7}{8}$ in.	$\frac{7}{8}$ in.	$\frac{7}{8}$ in.	$\frac{7}{8}$ in.	$\frac{7}{8}$ in.	$\frac{7}{8}$ in.	$\frac{7}{8}$ in.
Diameter of back roller . . . . .	1 in.	1 in.	1 in.	1 in.	1 in.	1 in.	1 in.	1 in.	1 in.	1 in.
Hank roving . . . . .	2.5	2.5	2.5	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
Counts of yarn: Weft . . . . .	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	28	30	34
Theoretical draft . . . . .	4.8	5.6	6.4	6	6.66	7.33	6	7	7.5	8.5
Actual draft . . . . .	5.53	6.34	7.22	6.77	7.5	8.38	6.66	7.87	8.38	9.62
Percentage over theory draft . . . . .	15	13.2	12.8	12.8	12.6	14.3	11	12.4	11.7	13.1

constants referred to are generally stated thus:—

American soft weft . . . . .	3.25
American medium weft . . . . .	3.5
American soft twist . . . . .	3.75
American ordinary twist . . . . .	4

In actual practice it must be clearly understood that these twist constants are only used as a guide, and that the calculated turns per inch resulting from the application of one of the above constants for a given counts of yarn may, or may not, be actually inserted in the yarn. For instance, it often occurs that a ring mill will manufacture all weft yarns from 8's to 36's from the same class of American cotton. The hank roving would be finer for 40's than for 8's, but assuming 16's weft was being spun with a twist constant of 3.25, or 13 turns per inch, and that this amount proved to be the minimum without having bad spinning, poor productions and excessive breakage of weft at the loom, then, if the frame was

30's with the minimum turns per inch, consistent with good spinning, production, and weaving, the twist constant could be slightly reduced for 20's spun from the same cotton. Should 30's be spun from a better cotton and finer hank roving than when spinning 20's, the same twist constant may be used for both counts. The overlooker should make himself thoroughly acquainted with all the conditions which affect the twist, and use careful judgment accordingly. The twist constant used at one ring mill spinning twist yarn in all counts up to 40's from the same cotton are as follows:—

For counts up to 15s twist constant of . . . . .	3.75
For counts 15's to 20's a twist constant of . . . . .	4
For counts 20's to 28's, a twist constant of . . . . .	4.5
For counts 30's to 40's, a twist constant of . . . . .	4.5

The following are a few practical examples of constants for weft, when the spindles revolve at about

a constant as for shorter staple. Twist yarn, as compared with weft of equal counts, calls for a larger twist constant, but it must be remembered that there is a limit to increasing the strength of yarn by inserting more turns per inch.—Textile Manufacturer of Manchester, Eng.

(To be Continued)

## Appreciative Sol.

Solomon Pitman, a backswoodman, had been caught on the jury in town, and was boarding with a lady who was running a cheap boarding house.

Astonished at the amount of butter Sol was eating, she said: "Sol, that butter cost me twenty-five cents a pound."

"Yes, ma'am," said he, taking another large slice. "And it's worth every cent of it."—Ex.

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## DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

### A Question.

Editor:

I have a question I would like to have answered through your Textile Bulletin.

I would like to know how to figure the number of yarn on a warper.

Young Spinner.

### Roll Setting.

Editor:

Will you kindly have some one answer the following question:

In adjusting rollers to shorter staple cotton is there any advantage in, or is it available to close up the back rollers too?

I will appreciate it if some one will advise me about this.

Desirous.

### Answer to Young Spinner.

Editor:

The rule given in answer to "Young Spinner" in the issue of Sept. 19th, is applicable to any ring frame. The constant .374 is found as follows:

Multiply the minutes in hours by the hours per week and by the circumference of the front roll and divide by 840 (yards in hank), multiply by 36 inches in yard. Example

$$\frac{60 \times 60 \times 3.1416}{840 \times 36} = .374.$$

You may observe that there is no reduction for twist contraction. This is not considered in this calculation for this reason. When you divide the draft gear into the draft constant, and multiply by the hank roving it gives the number of yarn, without any twist, then divide your production constant, .374, by the number of the yarn and multiply by the R. P. M. of the front roll. This will give 100 per cent production in pounds for 60 hours. Then deduct 8 or 10 per cent for stoppage in doffing and cleaning, for actual pounds produced. A "production constant" may be figured the same way for drawing, subbers or speeders.

P. A. S.

### How Many Spindles?

How many spindles are there in the Southern cotton mills? The census bureau gives the South 11,585,839 spindles; all other States, 18,726,891. Colonel Hester gives the South 12,318,356 spindles, and The Textile Manufacturer thinks the more accurate figures give 12,530,903.—Macon Telegraph.

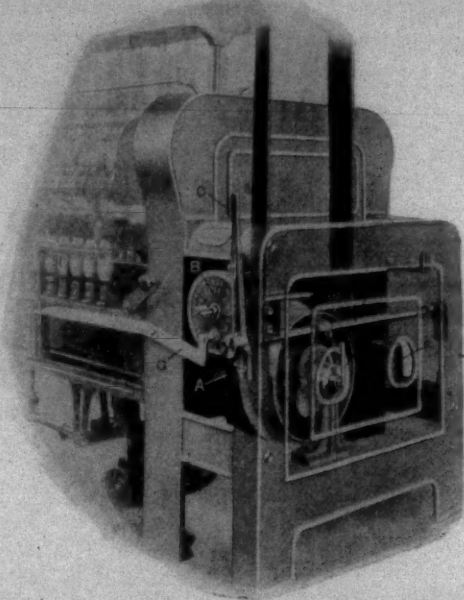
The correct number is 12,279,000 as given in Clark's Directory of Southern Cotton Mills. The figures given by Secretary Hester and Clark's Directory are very close together.

### Automatic Speed Regulator for Ring Frames.

An improved device for automatically regulating the speed of ring-spinning frames during the various stages of building up the bobbin has recently been made the subject of a German patent.

Instead of the usual fast and loose pulleys, driving is effected from a stepped pulley A, which is arranged as a friction coupling, and is used as a fast or

short arm of the lever, thus stopping the disc B again. The movement described by the latter in the meantime has, however, been sufficient to throw the driving belt from the largest step of the pulley on to the smaller one, the difference in diameter between the two being usually 1-2 in. By the time the winding of the cop is completed, the ring rail is at such an altitude that the lever hook releases the second crankpin also, and the disc B turns once more and causes



loose pulley as required. The inner half of the coupling is secured to the main shaft of the ring frame, and carries a radially expanding sheath which, on the stop-motion lever being turned into a certain position, is pressed against the inner surface of the other half of the coupling, the outer surface of which forms the stepped pulley. A. When the ring frame is running empty, this pulley revolves on the hub of the inner half of the coupling, which is provided with a reliable lubricating device. The automatic shifting of the driving pulley from the large step to the small one, and vice versa, is effected in the following manner: While building up the bottom of the cop, the driving belt runs on the large step of the pulley. When the ring rail has ascended so far that the building of the cylindrical body of the cop can proceed, a sufficient upward movement is imparted to the long arm of a lever G, which is pivotally mounted on the frame, to bring the hooked end of the shorter arm of the lever into such a position that it can no longer retain the crankpin of the coupling disc B in close proximity to the axis of rotation of same, so that the disc B is set in rotation under the influence of the weight F, and the wire rope connected therewith, until a second crankpin, which is a little farther away from the hooked end of the

the driving belt to shift back on to the large step of the pulley, so that the spindles now run at the same speed as during the building of the bottom of the cop. A reduction in the speed of the spindles is essential in this stage, not also, because smashes are more liable to occur, not only by reason of the diminished elasticity of the much shorter balloon, but also on account of the increased tension on the threads in winding on the smaller diameter of the empty bobbins. To begin a new set after doffing the full bobbins, the disc B is turned by means of a hand-crank, shown on the floor in the illustration, until it is engaged again by the lever G, and the weight F again assumes the right position for action. On the screw H shown on the left of the illustration are two nuts which afford a means of adjusting the time for changing the belt from one step to the other to increase the speed, in accordance with the movement of the lifting rail. For changing from the high speed to the speed required when building the nose of the cop-shaped bobbin, the slot for displacing the crankpin of the coupling disc is made adjustable. We understand that the device, which can be added to any pattern made, and is easy to fit.—Textile Manufacturer of Manchester, Eng.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17

### Southern Textile Association.

### Correct Grading of Cotton.

The Southern Textile Association will hold its Fall meeting at Chattanooga, Tenn., on Friday and Saturday after Thanksgiving Day.

It is proposed to meet on Friday night and continue the meeting into Saturday.

The program committee will be able to make an announcement at an early date and all indications point to a very successful meeting.

### An Explanation.

Judge Walter Clark, father of the editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, is a candidate for United States Senator from North Carolina and as it is only three weeks until the primary, our editor will find it necessary to be away from his office a great deal by reason of his active participation in the campaign.

This statement is made in explanation of any delays in answering letters and attending to other business.

In the last few years it has become a custom in many of the Carolina markets to buy the cotton of the farmers at one price, provided it is all above middling. That is, the buyers fix a price for the day and take all the cotton that comes in, whether middling, strict middling or good middling at that price which is usually about what middling is worth. The cotton is then graded out and sold to the mills at the real differences in price.

A new member of the coming general assembly of South Carolina proposes to introduce a bill making it a penal offense to misgrade a bale of cotton by any buyer, putting the fine or penalty not less than \$25 or more than \$50 for fine less cost, to go to the owner of the cotton misgraded.

He proposes to follow the grades established by the New York cotton exchange and says "that the necessity and argument for the measure is that by the loose way that cotton is now marketed, causes a loss to the growers of between \$350,000 and \$500,000 on a crop of the volume of last year, and that this loss arises from the fact that little or no grad-

ing is done by the buyers from the growers and an average price is paid for a lot of cotton, say 25 bales, or in the terms of trade, "10 1-2 cents all around;" whereas if the lot was strictly graded, the average price would be higher. After this cotton goes into the hands of the dealers, or mills, particularly in the dealers' hands, it is graded strictly, for he sells it on grade. In other words, in all cotton trading, except from the farmer to the dealer, the question of grade is strictly maintained.

"A difference of even 1-16 of a cent amounts to a small sum on a single bale, but when the total crop is taken into consideration, the aggregate runs into many hundreds thousands dollars, all of which belongs to the farmer who grew it.

"The further argument is that the man who cares for his seed selection, etc., finds no incentive in the value of his product, than his more careless neighbor. That the question of weighing is now done by a certified weigher—a semi-public officer, whereas years ago, this was a matter of abuse. That at one time there was a penalty for a bale under 400 pounds, which penalty really went into the pockets of the buyer. This, too, has been done away with, and now it only remains for the farmer to get correct grading and another leak, small to be sure, but a loss and unfair penalty, will be stopped.

"The question is a new one, and if the facts are as stated, and there is an average loss on grading from the grower to dealer of 1-16 of a cent, then the difference lost yearly in the cotton growing States was just about \$1,000,000.

"The bill is not designed to cut the dealer's profit, for his business is entitled to a profit, but the grower should not pay it."

While we may not agree fully with all that the gentleman has to say, we can not see where the mills would lose anything by his proposed law as they get no benefit by reason of the undergrading.

It may help the bills because it is a custom with many small cotton merchants to put a few bales of middling into a sale of strict middling and take chances that it will go through.

If the mill discovers these bales an allowance for the difference in grade is made and the cotton merchant has lost nothing.

We heartily approve of any plan to cause more even grading of cotton.

### Wells at Boozville.

W. S. Marion has completed two wells in Boozville for the Massachusetts Mills and has moved his machinery to Jim Mathis' place to dig one there.—Rome (Ga) Tribune Herald.

We wonder what kind of liquid those wells at Boozville will give forth. Judging by the name it must be something stronger than water.

### Southern Cotton Mill Directory.

The Clark Publishing Co., Charlotte, N. C., has issued a pocket directory of Southern cotton mills that spin or weave cotton. This directory presents the following information as to each plant: Location; name of company; amount of capital; names of officers; whether driven by steam, electric or water power; character of product. The companies are listed alphabetically by States, and there is a general alphabetical index of all the companies, together with a textile map of the South.—Manufacturers' Record.

### Outlook For China Trade.

Little improvement has taken place in the export end of the cotton goods market during the past week. Red Sea inquiries have been about the only thing of interest. Some small additional orders have been received on 3.50 and 3.90 sheetings for October-November delivery, due largely, it is believed, to hopes that there will be an early settlement of the Turko-Italian trouble. Press dispatches this week are not so encouraging as there seems to be trouble brewing in the Balkans, with the chances of war being declared on Turkey by Bulgaria, Servia and Greece. Russia is also showing signs of uneasiness and at the present time it is difficult to say how many countries may be involved, should war be declared by the above countries on Turkey.

China continues out of the market, but reports regarding the loan are more encouraging and it now looks as if China will get more money than was at first expected after the break with the six powers combine. Part of the first loan involving \$50,000,000 has been subscribed for, while later reports state that China will secure another loan of \$50,000,000, as the General Company of Tramways and Railways in China has acquired powers for the extension in Kansu, now almost completed from Haifong to Hunanfoo. In order to permit the Chinese government to construct this extension the company has arranged for a loan of \$50,000,000 to the Chinese government by the Societe Generale of Brussels, the Sino-Belgian Bank of Brussels, the firm of Baron Empain of Brussels and some French financial houses. The loan was put through at Peking, and the contract signed on Saturday last, although the loan will not be issued immediately.—New York Commercial.



**BYRD TEXTILE MACHINERY AND  
SUPPLY CO.**

DURHAM, N. C.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

**MILL SUPPLIES, MACHINERY, ETC.**

N. C. SELLING AGENTS

**DOUGLAS & CO'S. MILL STARCHES.****CARDS,  
DRAWING,****COTTON  
MILL MACHINERY****SPINNING  
FRAMES,****MASON MACHINE WORKS**

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent  
Charlotte, N. C.**COMBERS,  
LAP MACHINES****MULES,  
LOOMS.****PERSONAL NEWS**

B. L. Ledwell has resigned as superintendent of the Belmont Mills, Shelby, N. C.

G. T. Barger has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Ivey Mills, Hickory, N. C.

Will Rhodes has accepted the position of superintendent of the Cherryville (N. C.) Mfg. Co.

J. L. Fonville has accepted a position as machinist at the Marlboro Mills, McColl, S. C.

—, —, McLester has accepted the position of overseer spinning at the Cannon Mills, Concord, N. C.

T. G. Moser has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Brookford (N. C.) Mills.

J. J. Pressley has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Jackson Mills, Iva, S. C.

Thos. Ryles, of Dixie Ford, Mass., has accepted a position at the Alta Vista (Va.) Mills.

J. M. Suing has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Chesterfield Mills, Petersburg, Va.

Jno. A. Fowler has resigned as superintendent of the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C.

James S. Bradbury has resigned as superintendent and manager of the Selma (Ala.) Mfg. Co.

Will Holland, of Wesson, Miss., is now with the Stonewall (Miss.) Cotton Mills.

C. E. Cole has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Ivey Mills, Hickory, N. C.

J. R. Turner has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Fairfield Mills, Winnsboro, S. C.

R. E. Turner, of Concord, N. C., is now section hand in weaving at the Louise Mill, Charlotte, N. C.

C. O. Kinsler, of Pendleton, S. C., is now overseer of spinning with the Pendleton Mills, of that place.

J. D. Hunter, of Fall River, Mass., has accepted a position with the Alta Vista (Va.) Mills.

Hugh McCraney has been promoted from section hand to second hand at the Iceman Mills, McColl, S. C.

J. F. Freeman of Henrietta, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding, at the Ivey Mills, Hickory, N. C.

W. K. Swanson has resigned as second hand in spinning at Alta Vista, Va., and has accepted a government position in Washington.

Jno. M. Ledford has been promoted to the position of overseer of one of the rooms at the Central (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

Lawrence Johnson has accepted the position of night overseer at the Gaston Mfg. Co., Cherryville, N. C.

W. M. Averett has returned to his former position at the Victory Mills, Fayetteville, N. C., after a vacation spent in Western North Carolina.

W. C. Chandler has resigned his position with the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C., to engage in the mercantile business.

Lamar Hughes, of Rome, Ga., has been promoted to superintendent of the reorganized Cherokee Hosiery Mills, of that place.

W. H. Campbell, of Concord, N. C., has become overseer of carding and spinning at the Chesterfield Mills, Petersburg, Va.

C. N. Harper has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Gibson Mill, Concord, N. C., to engage in the mercantile business.

Jno. W. Fox has resigned his position with J. H. Mayes, Charlotte, N. C., to become mill contract engineer for the Southern Power Co.

O. F. Veal has resigned as overseer of carding at the Tallassee (Ala.) Mills, to accept a similar position at the Selma (Ala.) Mfg. Co.

Robt. L. Pope has been promoted from overseer of carding and spinning to superintendent of the Munford (Ala.) Mills.

W. P. Holt has resigned as superintendent of the Holt Granite Mills, Haw River, N. C., to become superintendent of the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C.

C. K. Taylor has resigned as manager of the Natchez (Miss.) Mills, to become superintendent and assistant manager of the Selma (Ala.) Mfg. Co.

Geo. G. Boone has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Osage Mills, Bessemer City, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Harborough Mills of the same place.

J. C. Cromer has resigned as traveling representative for the Seydel Mfg. Co., Jersey City, N. J., and returned to his former position with the Andrews Loom, Reed and Harness Co., Spartanburg, S. C.

B. O. Johnson has accepted the position of overseer of the cloth room at the Osage Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

C. F. McCall, formerly overseer of spinning at the Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Brevard (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

W. A. Stone, formerly overseer of spinning at the Shelby (N. C.) Cotton Mills has accepted the position of night superintendent of the Belmont Mills of the same place.

C. H. Smith, formerly master mechanic at the York Cotton Mills, Yorkville, S. C., has accepted a similar position with the Belmont Mills, Shelby, N. C.

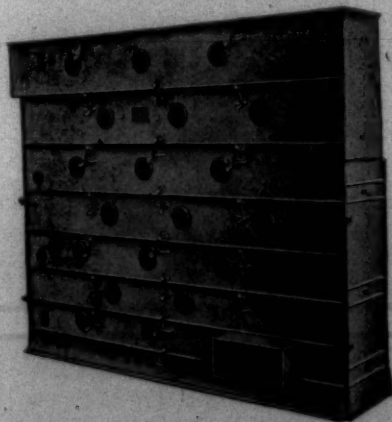
J. D. Misenheimer has resigned as roller coverer at the Durham (N. C.) Cotton Mfg. Co., to accept a similar position at the Lydia Mills, Clinton, S. C.

W. C. Hodges has resigned as head loom fixer at the Richland Mills, Columbia, S. C., to become overseer of weaving at the Orangeburg (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

J. E. Jones, formerly overseer of spinning at the Delgado Mills, Wilmington, N. C., has accepted a similar position at the Brookford (N. C.) Mills.

Robert German has resigned his position at the Alta Vista (Va.) Mills and now has charge of the drawing-in machine at the Fort Mill (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

E. T. Barnes has resigned as night superintendent at the Echota Mills, Calhoun, Ga., to accept position as overseer of spinning at the Fairfield Mills, Winnsboro, S. C.

**OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16****C. O. B. MACHINE**

By installing the C. O. B. Machine in your Opening Room, you will find less injury to the cotton fibres—a saving in stock—the manufacturing of better cloth—the reducing of your waste account.

We can tell you more! Write us.

MANUFACTURED BY

**EMPIRE DUPLEX GIN COMPANY, 68 William St., New York**



## MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Cherryville, N. C.**—The Gaston Mfg. Co. began night work on Monday night of last week.

**Durham, N. C.**—The directors of the Erwin Cotton Mill Co. held a meeting recently, only routine business being transacted.

**Charlotte, N. C.**—The Highland Park Mills will add 4,000 spindles and accompanying machinery. The contract has been awarded.

**Shelby, N. C.**—The new weave shed of the Ella Manufacturing Company will be furnished with an air moistening equipment by the American Moistening Company.

**Pickens, S. C.**—The American Moistening Co. has been awarded the contract for the humidifiers for the addition to the Pickens Cotton Mills.

**Little Rock, Ark.**—The question of establishing a cotton mill in Little Rock is being agitated again by the commercial bodies. Albert D. Cohn is one of the leaders of the movement.

**Gastonia, N. C.**—Machinery for the Armstrong Cotton Mills has been shipped and will soon be installed. J. H. Mayes, of Charlotte, furnished the entire equipment for this mill.

**Marion, N. C.**—The addition being built to the plant of the Marion Mfg. Company will be equipped with humidifying apparatus made by the American Moistening Company.

**Draper, N. C.**—The Thread Mills are adding four new Jacquard looms from the Crompton & Knowles Looms Works. They have also purchased two waste spinning frames from the Whittin Machine Shops.

**Atlanta, Ga.**—The Exposition Cotton Mills have placed a contract with the American Moistening Co. for an air moistening equipment for their weaving mill, with auto-spinning rooms for the old mills.

**Fork Shoals, S. C.**—The Katrine Manufacturing Company, which was reported last week as increasing its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$80,000, expects next spring to increase their equipment from 5,500 to 9,000 or 10,000 spindles.

**Monroe, N. C.**—The Monroe Cotton Mills, recently reported as planning to add 5,000 spindles and 60 looms, will also build an addition to their plant. The new building will be 40x100 feet. The new looms to be added will be put on the manufacture of fleeced goods. At present the mill manufactures sheeting only.

**Mountain Island, N. C.**—The Armon Manufacturing Co., which was reported as increasing their equipment, will also add two Bramwell slayers, one twister and two Universal winders. The total cost of the new machinery will be about \$10,000.

**Clarksville, Tenn.**—The Old Hickory Manufacturing Co., a branch overall factory of the J. S. Reeves Co., of Nashville, was destroyed by fire last week. The loss is estimated at \$50,000. The cause of the fire and the amount of the insurance is unknown.

**Concord, N. C.**—The Franklin Mills are to install the electric drive and will add 18 motors of twenty horse-power each and one of fifty horse-power. The contract for the additional equipment has been given to the General Electric Co.

**Rome, Ga.**—Trustee John M. Graham, of the Cherokee Hosiery Mills, last week paid an initial dividend of 50 per cent to the creditors of this concern, and it is understood that other dividends will follow until the creditors receive practically 100 per cent on the dollar.

**Venable, N. C.**—It is understood that the new mill at Venable, known as the T. F. Lloyd Manufacturing Company, is to change hands soon. The Carrs of Durham have bought it. This will be mill No. 5 now owned and operated by the Carrs.

**Langdale, Ala.**—The West Point Manufacturing Company will install a 2,000 kilowatt Curtis turbo-generator with 25 kilowatt exciter. The contract for this addition to their power plant was awarded to the General Electric Co.

**Durham, N. C.**—The Durham Hosiery Mills which were reported some time ago as planning to build a 5,000 spindle yarn mill, state that they have not taken definite steps as yet on their 10,000 spindle yarn mill. It will be a waste mill, but details have not been determined.

**Rossville, Ga.**—The Richmond Hosiery Mills have decided to install the electric drive. They have awarded the contract to the General Electric Company for the new equipment which will include 20 motors, five to be 50-horsepower, with necessary switchboards, transformers, etc.

**LaFayette, Ga.**—Fire broke out in the opening room at the Union Cotton Mills last Tuesday afternoon, but was under control before much damage was done. Tuesday evening about 8 o'clock the fire broke out afresh in the dust room in the basement of the mill, the flames being quickly extinguished.

**Winston-Salem, N. C.**—The Cloth Products Co. is the name of a new concern in this city and they are putting in a well equipped plant for the manufacture of cloth goods. The company will furnish employment for a large number of people. The concern is owned by the Lick Co., of which Frank S. Vernay is president.

**Burlington, N. C.**—The Sellers Hosiery Mill has purchased twenty machines from W. J. Thompson. These machines are practically new and will increase the output of the mill to a considerable extent. A number of new employees will be required as soon as the new machinery is ready for operation.

**Columbus, Ga.**—The contract for the air moistening equipment required by the extension of the Columbus Mfg. Company has been placed with the American Moistening Company. The erectors of this concern are completing the installation of humidifiers in the spinning and tire fabric weaving plant of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, also in the Georgia Manufacturing Company's plant.

**Anderson, S. C.**—The new long staple ginney, erected by the Gluck Cotton Mills, was started up on last Thursday. The plant is modern in every respect, consisting of four seventy-saw Pratt gins, Munger system, and it is said to be one of the first gineries in the country to be driven by electric power. These gins are known as the "Huller gins" and run two rolls, handling the long staple cotton as nicely as the old style single roll handle the short staple.

**Greenville, S. C.**—A meeting of the stockholders of the Westervelt Mills has been called for the 8th of November, to be held at the office of the company. The meeting is for the purpose of considering a resolution adopted by the board of directors on October 8th, 1912, by which an increase of the capital stock of the corporation from one million to one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars was determined upon.

**Hope Mills, N. C.**—The Hope Mills Manufacturing Company expect to start up all their machinery as soon as possible. They have not been running on full time and part of the machinery has been standing idle for several years, but now the managers have received orders to get the mill on full time. A large number of the operatives sought employment elsewhere while the Hope Mills plant was on short time, and as soon as a sufficient number return all the machinery of the mill will then be put in operation.

**Greenville, S. C.**—The Woodside Cotton Mills have awarded contract for the erection of the extension to their mill, which will make the plant one of the largest in the country. The Fiske Carter Construction Company of Greenville will do the work.

The completion of the extension will make the building 786 feet in length, and it is promised by Jan. 1.

**Rome, Ga.**—The Cherokee Hosiery Mills, which were purchased at the second sale by J. B. Sullivan for \$45,000, will be owned and controlled by the Rome Hosiery Mills. The Cherokee Co., as reported, was reorganized by the Cherokee Hosiery Mills Co., with a capital stock of \$60,000. The capital of the Rome Hosiery Mills will be increased to approximately \$150,000. The stockholders of the two companies will be identical. The Cherokee plant will be enlarged and improved and a larger force of operatives employed. This mill was operated continuously during the time which it was in bankruptcy. Last week it was closed down for one day, but was started again at the beginning of this week, Lamar Hughes being superintendent.

**Newberry, S. C.**—The second annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oakland Cotton Mills were held on 10th inst. The report of the president was very gratifying. The first machinery of the mill was started February 8, and all the machinery was running early in July, and has been running on full time since. The mill makes a fine grade of white cloth, 5.15 yards to the pound. The following directors were elected by the stockholders: Geo. Y. Hunter, Chas. E. Summer, J. A. Burton, Z. F. Wright, Geo. S. Mower, I. H. Hunt, Jno. M. Kinard, F. N. Martin. The directors elected W. H. Hunt, president and treasurer; T. J. Digby, superintendent, and Jas. N. McCaughrin, secretary.

**Abbeville, S. C.**—The committee appointed at the meeting of citizens last week to solicit subscriptions to the capital stock of a new cotton mill will finish their work this week. The committee soliciting subscriptions on the court house side of the square succeeded in securing a very liberal amount and if the other side of the square will do as well, according to their ability, the one hundred thousand dollars will be secured with very little trouble. The two weeks' limit in which the citizens were given to raise the one hundred thousand dollars will expire next Wednesday.

As mentioned last week, W. B. Moore, of Greenville, has made a proposition to locate a new mill at Abbeville if the citizens would raise sufficient capital.



**Anderson, S. C.**—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Brogon Mills was held in the office of the company at noon last Tuesday. Only routine business was transacted and the old board of directors were re-elected as follows: G. M. Whitin, Geo. O. Draper, C. R. Makepeace, Jas. P. Gossett, J. W. Dorsey, J. D. Hammett, C. S. Sullivan, H. H. Watkins, B. B. Gossett.

The board of directors subsequently met and elected the following officers to serve for the next year: Jas. P. Gossett, president and treasurer; B. B. Gossett, vice president and assistant treasurer; G. T. McGregor, secretary.

**Wesson, Miss.**—It is reported that the Mississippi Mills, cotton goods and woollens, which have been shut down for about a year and a half, have been sold to English capitalists for \$1,000,000. According to the report Gov. Brewer has been in Europe for the past six weeks, and that the new owners are now returning to the United States with him to take charge of the property.

The Mississippi Mills formed part of the Southern Textile Corporation which also embraced the Lane and Maginnis Mills of New Orleans, and while it has been understood for some time that a New York syndicate was negotiating for the two latter mills, it was not generally known that English capital was interested in the Wesson Mills.

**Little Rock, Ark.**—The cotton mill movement inaugurated by the chamber of commerce and Albert D. Cohn, of the M. M. Cohn So., retail dry goods, promises gratifying results. Mr. Cohn is one of the enthusiastic supporters of the project, and there are a number of citizens who believe that such an industry should be established and that the city should have at least one cotton mill. In fact, several men have sent in their indorsement of the movement, and urging that steps be taken at once to form a company which will proceed with the establishment of the plant.

"There is no reason why the mills should not be operated successfully in Little Rock, if they are a success in the Southeastern States, as government reports indicate," declared Secretary Kirkpatrick, of the chamber of commerce. "The fact that government statistics show that Arkansas produces every year nearly one million bales of cotton proves conclusively that there is sufficient raw material here to keep any number of mills running."

**Union, S. C.**—The opinion of Judge Bischoff regarding the new issue of preferred stock by the Union-Buffalo Mills holds that since there is



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THE HUMIDIFIER WITH THE GUARANTEE

**Speaking of Guarantees in Humidifiers**

We were the originators of guaranteed humidity. Couldn't see why you were not entitled to a result. But this platform sometimes adds to the selling price—because we figure the conditions that you nominate. If you don't nominate the same conditions; then naturally you can get a lower price elsewhere.

Here's a case in point. Customer gave job to competitor—36 heads. Has continued to purchase 50 more at so much per to attain the performance we guaranteed.

Our original price was higher—but the final price plus the bother was not.

**THE G. M. PARKS CO.**  
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 1 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.  
B. S. COTTRELL, Manager

no difference between common and preferred stockholders for the purpose of complying with a stock increase, it was unnecessary for two-thirds of the preferred stockholders to join with the common stockholders as was claimed by the plaintiff.

Judge Bischoff's opinion was as follows:

"The question of corporate power to issue preferred stock, which is the subject of this action, has been determined upon the earlier application for injunctive relief heard by Mr. Justice Amend, and so far as the plaintiff now moves upon new facts, the controversy turns upon the sufficiency of the vote of the stockholders at the meeting held to authorize the issue of stock. The statute requires the vote of holders of record of two-thirds of the capital stock, and there being no distinction as between common and preferred stockholders for the purpose of complying with this provision, it was unnecessary that two-thirds of the preferred stockholders should join with the common stockholders in a favorable vote where the two-thirds vote was cast as between both classes. Upon examination of the affidavits, I fail to find reasonable prospect of the plaintiff's success at the trial in his attack upon the proxies recognized at this meeting. Motion for injunction is denied with \$10 cost."

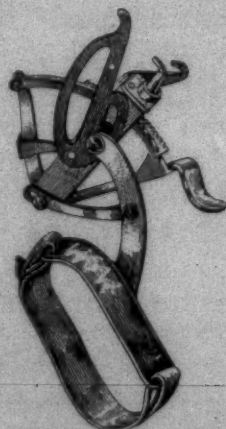
**Jacksonville, Ala.**—W. P. Hazlewood and associates who recently purchased the Verlina Mills at bankruptcy sale will sell the looms and install the equipment for a 5,000 spindle yarn mill in the building.

**Rock Hill, S. C.**—J. L. Adams, who for a number of years has been general manager of the Hamilton-Carhartt Cotton Mill here, has gone to Detroit to make a special study of the overall business in Mr. Carhartt's large overall factory. The company recently started up a branch overall factory in Rock Hill as an experiment, and as the business has been such a success Mr. Adams will study carefully the details of the work.

**Gastonia, N. C.**—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Monarch Cotton Mills Co., of Dallas, N. C., on Monday of this week, it was decided to install twisters to twist the entire product of the mill. Order for the additional machinery required has been placed with J. H. Mayes, and consists of Fales & Jenks twisters, Entwistle warpers, and Easton & Burnham spoolers. Col. C. B. Armstrong is president and treasurer of this mill, and also of the Clara Mfg. Co., the Dunn Mfg. Co., and the new Armstrong Cotton Mills, of Gastonia, and is one of the most successful manufacturers in the South.

## The Byrd Knotter

Price \$20.00



Simple of Operation  
Durability Guaranteed  
Small Repair Cost

**Byrd Manufacturing Co.**  
DURHAM, N. C.

## AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

**THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING**  
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA



## Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The reports from the various commission houses, and from jobbing departments, show that sales to date for the present month are well in advance of those for the same period last year.

Cotton goods, of all sorts, continue to move satisfactorily, both with commission houses and jobbers. Both jobbers and retailers are covering their needs well and further ahead than was generally expected as there has been no indication of easing off from current prices. Retailers are interested in cotton goods for future requirements, and are placing their orders with considerable confidence in current prices. Jobbers are forced to cover still further ahead in order to take care of the advance business they are now getting.

It was stated in the market by a leading converter that there is a good demand for the heavier fancy weaves in cotton dress goods which is coming from the South. Buyers, in many instances, are taking more expensive goods for sale in all sections of the country, than has been the case in past seasons. Converters say that where last year goods ranged in price from 10 1-2 cents to 12 1-2 cents to some buyers, the same purchasers are now taking fabrics ranging in price from 13 1-2 to 17 1-2 cents. Some good duplicate orders are coming in to the converting trade on the higher price novelties for the spring.

The jobbing trade is starting out to secure spring business, but it is yet early to figure how successful they will be in placing business with the retail trade. One or two of the New Bedford mills have taken all the business on fancy gray cloths that they can take care of for deliveries this season. Some of the converters are having difficulty in securing the heavier fancy weaves to fill orders.

It seems a well established fact that prices on prints for the spring season which should be named the latter part of this month will not be any lower than those current at present. In spite of the fact that buyers are not at all satisfied with the quotation now current on standard goods, printers who are forced to go into today's print cloth market and pay the prices current on cloths will have great difficulty in making their usual profit at today's prices on the finished goods. The big feature of the market for cotton goods is found in the scarcity of fabrics of a staple character which is proving a very important factor in the maintenance of prices. There is a feeling throughout the market that there will be no change to a lower level in the prices now current on staple goods for some time to come. Naturally, there are some buyers who hold opinions to the contrary, but the selling side of the market seems to have good grounds for believing that there will

be no lower prices on staple goods for the present.

Current prices were quoted in New York as follows:

Prt elths, 28-in, std 4	—
28-in, 64x60s...	3 7-8
4-yd, 80x80s...	7
Gray goods, 39-in,	—
68-72 .....	5 5-8
38 1-2-in std....	5 1-4
Brown drills, std..	8
Sheetings, south-	—
ern, std .....	7 3-4 to 8
3-yd .....	7 to 7 1-4
4-yd, 56x60 ....	6 3-8 to 6 1-2
Denims, 9-oz. ....	13 1-2 to 16 1-2
Stark, 8-oz. duck..	13
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-	—
inch duck .....	13 1-2
Tickings, 9-oz. ....	13
Std fancy prints ..	5 1-2
Std gingham .....	6 1-4
Fine dress gingham	7 to 9 1-4
Kid fin. cambrics ..	4 1-2 to 4 3-4

### Visible Supply of American Cotton.

October 11, 1912...	2,596,147
Previous week .....	2,236,058
This date last year ..	2,226,079

### Cotton Statistics.

New York, Oct. 11.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, October 11, were compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange

### WEEKLY MOVEMENT

	This Yr.
Port receipts .....	410,132
Overland to mills and	—
Canada .....	8,805
Southern mill takings, (es-	—
timated) .....	80,000
Gain of stock at interior	—
towns .....	71,398
Brought into sight for the	—
week .....	570,335

### TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT

	This Yr.
Port receipts .....	1,816,557
Overland to mills and	—
Canada .....	20,657
Southern mill takings (es-	—
timated) .....	335,000
Stock in interior towns	—
in excess of Sept. 1 ..	219,770
Brought into sight thus	—
far for season .....	2,391,984

### Need 800,000 Pounds of Yarn.

It is reported that the General Electric Company are in the market for 800,000 pounds of cotton yarn. They use a very large amount of yarn for wrapping transmission wires and for other electrical machinery.

### Pat's Puzzler.

"They call it an electric light," Pat confided to his companion, "but it do beat me how they make the hair-pin burn in that little bottle."—Ex.

## GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

## SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

## RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## THE NORTH CAROLINA

## College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts

### THE STATE'S INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

Four-year courses in Agriculture; in Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering; in Chemistry; in Cotton Manufacturing and Dyeing. Two-year courses in Mechanic Arts and in Textile Art. One-year and Two-year courses in Agriculture. These courses are both practical and scientific. Examinations for admission are held by the County Superintendent at all county seats on July 11th.

For Catalog address

THE REGISTRAR,  
West Raleigh, N. C.

## The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

## J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

## Collins Tape Drive Twister

### Saves 50 Per Cent Power

Over the hand drive machine. It positively improves quality and increases production. Cotton manufacturers should investigate. Full particulars upon request. We have been building Twisters 50 years and we know how,—let us save you money.

## COLLINS BROS. MACHINE CO.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.

A. H. WASHBURN, - - Southern Agent - - CHARLOTTE, N. C.



# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa. — Business was reported as being fair last week by the majority of dealers in the yarn market. The one who can quote the lowest price is the man who gets the business. There was no scarcity of coarse numbers of weaving yarns, but spinners were trying to boost them to a parity with the prices of fine numbers. Some spinners asked 19 cents for 10-1 warps, but there are other dealers who were anxious to sell this number from stock for 18 1-2 cents. Weavers were able to buy all the 30-2 warps they needed for spot deliveries at 26 cents, but few spinners were willing to take less for later delivery. There was a very marked scarcity of 40-2 warps, and 38 cents was paid for a few bales for spot delivery.

Some manufacturers offered to buy 20-2 warps at 21 cents, but so far as is known they were not able to secure any at that price. Sales of 9-3 tubes were made for 18 3-4 cents, 16-2 skeins, white stock, 19 cents, and 20-1 warps for 20 1-2 cents.

The demand for combed yarns in singles and from 36-2 to 80-2 continued to be good. The demand for 100-2 and 120-2 imported yarns and 70-2 domestic yarns has fallen off. Prices continued to vary widely with both Southern and Eastern spinners, and quotations were not good for more than a day in some instances. One Southern spinner quoted 26s combed peeler cones at 29 1-2 cents, but when business was offered to him at that price he asked 30 1-2 cents. A first grade Eastern combed peeler 16s cones was sold for 27 3-4 cents and the quantity sold was not large.

## Southern Single Skeins:

4s to 8s	17 1-2-18
10s	18 —
12s	18 1-2 —
14s	18 1-2-19
16s	18 1-2-19
20s	20 —20 1-2
26s	22 —22 1-2
30s	25 1-2 —

## Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

8s	18 —
10s	18 1-2 —
12s	18 1-2-19
14s	19 —19 1-2
16s	19 —19 1-2
20s	21 1-2 —
24s	23 —
26s	23 —23 1-2
30s	25 —26
40s	36 1-2-37
50s	42 —
60s	47 —

## Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-3 hard twist	18 1-2 —
8-4 slack	18 1-2 —
9-1 slack	17 —18

## Southern Single Warps:

8s	18 —
10s	18 —18 1-2
12s	18 1-2-19
14s	18 —19
16s	19 —19 1-2
20s	20 1-2 —
24s	22 —22 1-2
26s	23 —23 1-2
30s	25 1-2-26
40s	35 —

## Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	18 1-2 —
10s	18 1-2-19
12s	19 —19 1-2
14s	20 —20 1-2
16s	20 1-2-21
20s	22 —
24s	23 —
26s	23 —23 1-2
30s	26 —
40s	36 1-2-37
50s	42 —43

## Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones

8s	18 1-2 —
10s	19 —
12s	19 —19 1-2
14s	19 1-2-20
16s	20 —20 1-2
18s	20 1-2-21
20s	21 —21 1-2
22s	21 1-2-22
24s	22 —22 1-2
26s	22 1-2-23
30s	23 1-2-24
40s	29 —

## Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins:

20s	25 —
22s	25 1-2 —
24s	26 —
26s	26 1-2 —
30s	27 1-2-28
36s 1 t's	35 —
36s	34 —
40s	37 —37 1-2
50s	44 —45
60s	50 —51

## Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	27 —28
24s	28 —29
30s	30 —31
40s	40 —41
50s	46 —49
60s	53 —56

## Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	29 —31
24s	31 —33
30s	35 —
40s	40 —43
50s	47 —51
60s	56 —62
70s	67 —70
80s	77 —80

# A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.  
BROKERS

Charlotte, N. C.  
BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other  
Southern Securities

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks  
N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Rail-  
road Stock and Other High  
Grade Securities

## South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cot. Mills, S. C.	...	...
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	40	...
Amer. Spin. Co., S. C.	154	...
Anderson Cot. M., pfd.	90	...
Aragon Mills, S. C.	65	...
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	91	...
Arkwright Mill, S. C.	100	...
Augusta Factory, Ga.	43	...
Avondale Mills, Ala.	115	120
Belton Cotton Mills	102	105
Brandon Mills, S. C.	85	...
Brogan Mills	55	61
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	50	60
Chiquola (new)	100	...
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	98	...
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C., p.	98	100
Clinton Cot. Mills, S. C.	125	...
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	...
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92 1/2	100
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	75	...
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	110	...
Darlington Mf. Co., S. C.	75	...
Drayton Mills, S. C.	90	...
Eagle & Phenix M. Ga.	106	...
Easley Cot. Mills, S. C.	160	170
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	25	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C., pf	100	...
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	65	70
Exposition Cot. M'ls, Ga.	210	...
Fairfield Cot. Mills, S. C.	70	...
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	75
Gainesville C. M., Ga.	65	...
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	141	...
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	...
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	86	...
Gluck Mills, S. C.	80	...
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	140	147
Greenwood C. M., S. C.	57	...
Grendel Mills, S. C.	100	...
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	102	...
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	170	...
Inman Mills, S. C.	105	...
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	...
Jackson Mills, S. C.	95	...
King, Jno. P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	C3	87
Lancaster C. M., S. C.	130	...
Lancaster C. M., S. C., pd	98	...
Langley Mfg. Co.	75	80
Laurens Cot. Mills, S. C.	120	...
Limestone C. Mills, S. C.	150	...
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	70	...
Loray Mills, N. C., com.	10	...
Loray Mills, N. C. 1st p	95	...
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	60	75
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	...
Moilehon Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	...
Monarch C. Mills, S. C.	110	...
Newberry C. Mills, S. C.	125	140
Ninety Six Mills, S. C.	135	140
Norris Cotton Mill	115	...
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	90	...
Orr Cot. Mills, S. C.	71	...
Ottarav Mills, S. C.	100	...
Oconee Mills, S. C., com.	100	...
Oconee Mills, S. C., pfd	100&int	...
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	92 1/2	...
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	100&int	...

## North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Arista	80	...
Avon	100	...
Brookside	112	...
Brown, common	115	...
Brown, preferred	100	...
Cabarrus	125	130
Cannon	120	150
Chadwick-Hoskins	95	...
Do. Pref	101	...
Clara	110	...
Cliffside	180	200
Cora	100	...
Eard	125	...
Erwin	123	125
Erwin Pref.	102	...
Gaston	90	...
Gibson	95	100
Gray	124	...
Florence	126	...
Highland Park	200	...
do. pref.	101	...
Henrietta Mills	150	155
Kesler	125	...
do. pref	91	...
Loray	10	...
Loray, preferred	90	...
Lowell	181	...
Lumberton	251	...
Marion Mfg. Co.	100	...
Mooreville	142	150
Modena	100	...
Nakomis	200	...
Patterson	118	126
Raleigh	100	104
Roanoke	155	...
Salisbury	130	134
Statesville Cot. Mill	96	...
Trenton	120	...
Tuscarora	110	...
Washington	8	20
do. pref	100	...
Williamson	125	...
Wiscasset	110	...
Woodlawn	75	92

Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	135	...
Parker Cotton Mills Co. preferred	60	65
Parker Cotton Mills Co. common	20	22 1/2
Parker Cotton Mills Co. guaranteed	100	100&int
Pickens Cotton Mills	100	...
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	144	160
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	115
Riverside Mills, S. C.	25	...
Saxon Mills, S. C.	120	...
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	62	64
Spartan Mills, S. C.	110	...
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	72	...
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	260	...
Union-Buffalo Mill, S. C.	...	...
Union-Buffalo M., S. C. 1st preferred	50	55
Union-Buffalo M., S. C. 2nd preferred	10	...
Ware Shoals	80	...
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	85
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	...
Watts Mills, S. C.	70	...
Cl.	80	...
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	97	...
Williamston Mills	119	...
Woodruff Cotton Mills	100	...



## Personal Items

Henry Roberson has resigned as loom fixer at the Victory Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.

W. V. Carter, of Lockhart, S. C., is now filling a position as second hand at the Union (S. C.) Mills.

J. E. Hornbuckle has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Harborough Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

Jas. W. Long has accepted a position with the Henrietta Mills store, Henrietta, N. C.

B. B. Kendrick has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at High Shoals, N. C.

R. G. Robertson has resigned as roller coverer at the Lydia Mills, Clinton, S. C., and has moved to Atlanta, Ga.

—, Fowler, who has been running the Burlington Roller Shops is now roller coverer for the Durham (N. C.) Cotton Mfg. Co.

Arthur Thorpe has completed the erecting work at Clemson, S. C., and is now doing similar work at the Wiscasset Mills, Albemarle, N. C.

L. H. Cole has resigned as second hand in carding at the Hannah Pickett Mills, Rockingham, N. C., and returned to Raeford, N. C.

J. T. Crowell has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving at the Gibson Mill, Concord, N. C.

J. H. Threatt has resigned as loom fixer with the Republic Mills, Great Falls, S. C., to become section hand in weaving at the Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

W. F. Cates has resigned as overseer of beaming at the Anchor Mill, Huntersville, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Bellwill Mill, Wilmington, N. C.

S. S. Campbell has resigned as overseer of carding at the Selma (Ala.) Mfg. Co., to become traveling solicitor for the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

W. C. Hathcox has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Natchez (Miss.) Cotton Mills, and is now overseer of spinning at the Selma (Ala.) Mfg. Co.

M. G. Henson, of Greenville, S. C., has accepted the position of second hand in the machine shop at the Mollohon Mills, Newberry, S. C.

F. T. Newberry has resigned as overseer of weaving, slashing and cloth room at the Magnolia (Miss.) Mills, to accept a position with the Selma (Ala.) Mfg. Co.

J. A. Walker has resigned as traveling representative for the Druid Oak Leather Belting Co. to accept a similar position with Edward R. Ladew Co.

M. C. Dumas has resigned as overseer of weaving and slashing and is now with the Oconee River Mills, Dublin, Ga.

J. F. Downum has resigned as overseer of carding at the Ivey Mills, Hickory, N. C., to accept a similar position at Lincolnton, N. C.

J. W. Roberts has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at the Gibson Mill, Concord, N. C.

B. M. Robbins has resigned as loom fixer at the Republic Mills, Great Falls, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

Chas. Watkins has resigned his position in the office of the Williamston (S. C.) Mills and is now in the office of the Anderson (S. C.) Mills.

Henry Howard has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Payne Mills, Macon, Ga., to become manager of the Trainer Spinning Co., Chester, Pa.

John Eastwood, of Kings Mountain, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of twisting at the German American Mills, Draper, N. C.

Geo. W. Dearman has resigned as overseer of warping, twisting and winding at the German-American Mills, Draper, N. C., and is now overseer of spinning at the Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C.

### Employs Mill Physician.

A movement is on foot for the employment of a resident physician at

Loray Mill, in West Gastonia, N. C. It is proposed that the head of every family will pay the physician a stated sum monthly in return for professional services.

### E. E. Bowen Promoted.

E. E. Bowen who has had charge of the weaving at the Wylie Mills in Chester, was made overseer of the weaving in the Victor Mills. This is a distinct recognition of the ability of Mr. Bowen for Victor is one of the most difficult mills to manage on account of the high class of goods made there. This carries out the purpose of the Company to promote those who are worthy when an opportunity arises.—The Pacomico.

### Georgia Power Co. at Lindale.

The Georgia Power Co. is spending large sums in erecting a substation at Lindale. The machinery is now being installed, and that which will be put in later will make this station, it is said, double the cost of any power plant in North Georgia.

### Arrested for Skipping Board.

L. G. Gunter, of Greenville, S. C., was arrested in the Saxon Mill village at Spartanburg, S. C., last week by a rural policeman and is being held until he can be sent for by the Greenville sheriff. The warrant on which Gunter was taken into custody was issued by Magistrate Stradley, on complaint of H. P. Glenn, who alleges that Gunter skipped out of town owing him \$9 for board.

### Byrd Mfg. Co. Has Appealed.

The suit of the Barber Colman Co. against the Byrd Mfg. Co., of Durham, N. C., was recently decided in favor of the plaintiff in the Federal court of North Carolina but an appeal has been taken and the case will be heard in a higher court.

### Alabama Power Development Co.

It is understood that the Alabama Power Development Company has authorized the expenditure of \$1,000,000 for construction work in Gadsden, Ala., alone. This includes the auxiliary plant, transformer station and lines.

In Gadsden, Attala and Alabama City, about \$1,500,000 will be spent within the next ten months.

### Hampton Smith Accepts Position.

Hampton Smith, formerly traveling representative of the Southern Textile Bulletin, has accepted the position of Southern representative of the Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., and will have his headquarters at Greenville, S. C.

Mr. Smith is well and favorably known throughout the Southern textile industry as a man of energy and ability and we wish him much success in his new work.

### Albert Milmow Changes Position.

Albert Milmow, who for the past five years has been in charge of the mill power department of the Southern Power Company has resigned his position to take the management of the Piedmont Motor Car Company, of Charlotte. Mr. Milmow has been prominently connected with the electrical development in the Piedmont section of the South and has had charge of the work of connecting the cotton mills with electric power.

### Credit Men and the Fire Loss.

At the recent annual meeting of the National Association of Credit Men in Boston, the fire insurance committee came out with the flat assertion that it had relegated insurance to a secondary place in its year's work and had devoted itself almost exclusively to fire prevention activity. The committee spent almost all of its time in considering means to reduce the fire loss. As the one great disaster most to be feared, it points out that property will not be as safe as possible until automatic sprinklers are generally installed in mercantile buildings, auditoriums, office buildings and all other places where numbers of people congregate or live.

### Touching.

Gladys—Reggie, dear, there is something of the old time lovelight in your eyes tonight. Something about you that reminds me of those sweet days of long ago—I hope you have—

Reggie—Yes, I've got a little left, how much do you want this time? —E.



### Scotch Size or Kleister

THIS IS an old preparation, well known to the majority of Cotton Manufacturers, on account of the general satisfaction it has always given. A sizer for both fine and coarse counts as it combines readily with dry starches, lays the surface fibre and holds the size well on the yarn. Manufacturers of exports and denims find it valuable, as it reduces shedding and loom waste to a minimum. Should use Raw Tallow or Soluble Tallow in addition. Write for formula.

### ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. H. MONTY, Pres. and Treas.

W. H. HUTCHINS, Vice-Pres.

HARRIE L. FALES, Secretary

THE FIRST AND ORIGINAL

### Southern Spindle and Flyer Company

Manufacturers, Overhauled and Repairers of

### COTTON MILL MACHINERY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WE OVERHAUL—Pickers, Cards, Drawings, Fly Frames, Spinning Frames, Spoolers, Warpings and Twisters.

WE MANUFACTURE—Steel Rolls, Pressers, Card Room Spindles, Whirl Spindle Steps, Lifting Rods, Collars, Bushings, Top Rolls, Doffer Comb Bars, Cylinder Heads, Etc.

WE REPAIR—Steel Rolls, Card Room Spindles, Flyers, Spinning Spindles, Etc.

WE ALIGN AND LEVEL SHAFTING WITH A KINKEAD OUTFIT



# Want Department

## Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

## Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

## Weavers Wanted.

Wanted at once denim weavers. Good prices and steady work. None but first-class weavers need apply. Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mill, Rock Hill, S. C.

## Mechanic Wanted.

Want mill machinist with family of mill help. Wages \$2.00 per day. H. L. Holden, Supt. Rocky Mount Mills, Rocky Mount, N. C.

## Weavers Wanted.

Wanted at once, weavers on Crompton & Knowles looms. Good weavers make from \$9.00 to \$14.00 per week. Can also use doffers, spinners, spoolers and card room help. Griffin Mfg. Co. Griffin, Ga.

## Machinery For Sale.

10,000 McMullen Spindles.  
10,000 Rhodes-Chandler Separators.

Can be purchased at the right price. Address Box 1679, Atlanta, Ga.

## Weavers Wanted.

Want at once good weavers on terry towels, bird's eyes and saateen weaves. Weavers make \$13.00 to \$15.00 per week. Apply to E. Faulkner, Georgia Cotton Mills, Griffin, Ga.

WANT position as superintendent of plain weaving or yarn mill. Prefer mill in South Carolina. Now employed, but wish to change. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 203.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. 20 years experience on both colored and white work. Age 41. Married. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 202.

WANT position as superintendent of your mill or carder and spinner. Have had long experience and can furnish first class references, both as to ability and character. Address No. 205.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have 10 years experience on No. 20's to 100's. Familiar with twiststers and winding. Age 31. Married. Best of references. Address No. 206.

WANT position as superintendent. Am experienced, high class, carder and spinner and superintendent of 17 years experience in Southern mills. Now employed in first class mill but am open for engagement at not less than \$100 Experience on all grades of cotton from colored raw stock to long staple. Also both hosiery, weaving yarns and waste yarns. Can save the amount of his wages by proper setting of his pickers and cards. Good references. Address No. 207.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine numbers and can furnish best of references. Address No. 208.

WANT position as carder. Can handle room with combers. 30 years old. Married. 10 years in card room. 3 years as overseer. Can furnish good references. Address No. 209.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Experienced on both coarse and fine numbers and have filled position in large mill. Good reference. Address No. 210.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000 to 15,000 spindle weaving or yarn mill. Practical man experienced on both white and colored work. At present superintendent of smaller mill on dress gingham. Fine references. Address No. 211.

WANT position as overseer of weaving on white work. Now employed on colored work and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Good references. Address No. 212.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have good experience and can furnish satisfactory references, both as to character and ability. Address No. 213.

WANT position as superintendent or superintendent and manager of

either yarn or plain cloth mill. Now running fine hosiery yarn mill. Competent and reliable. Address No. 214.

WANT position as overseer of carding or carder and spinner. Age 42. Strictly sober. Careful watcher of small things. Experienced on 6s to 50s. Address No. 215.

WANT position as bleacher, starcher and finisher. Experienced on lawns, pongees, voiles, poplins sheeting and towels. Also bleaching colors and stripes in shirting and dress goods. 20 years' experience. Satisfactory references. Address No. 216.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and twisting. 12 years' experience as overseer and can furnish the best of references. Now employed, but wish to change. Address No. 217.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. Experience on both long and short staples and yarns from 2's to 100's. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 218.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 36 years old. Married. Can furnish best of references. Now employed in large mill but wish to change. Address No. 219.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent of any size mill. Experience on fine ginghams, plain goods and yarns. Have experience as designer. Address No. 220.

HIGH GRADE CARDER wishes to make a change. Now overseer of card room. Could come on reasonable notice. Have had 25 years' experience in card room. 10 years as overseer in good mills. Good references from my present employer, and others. 38 years of age. Have a family. Am strictly sober. Have a successful record of my past positions. Address No. 221.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Graduate of textile school but have also had long experience in mill. Would accept office position. Address No. 222.

WANT position as superintendent. Have filled position in both large and small mill and can give satisfaction. Am also competent to act as manager. Address No. 223.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed but wish to change. Have had good experience on both white and colored goods and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 224.

WANT—Positions as spinner in large mill or supt. of yarn mill. Have long experience and am now employed. Address No. 225.

# PATENTS

## Trade marks and Copyrights

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*Suite 34 N. U. Bldg. Washington, D. C.*

WANT — Position as manager. Now employed but wish to change. Experienced on all lines of goods including large shirting. Good references. Address No. 226.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 114 years' experience as overseer of weaving on plain. Draper and fancy looms. Age 38. Sober. Good references as to ability and character. Address No. 227.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed. Sober and a good manager of help. Satisfaction guaranteed on any kind of loom or goods. Will start on small pay. Address No. 228.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience as overseer and can furnish good references as to character and ability. Can come on short notice. Address No. 229.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have long experience as overseer on all grades of work. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 230.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner at not less than \$3.50. Experienced on white and colored work, both fine and coarse. 2 years as superintendent. 10 years as overseer. Strictly sober, good references. Address No. 231.

WANT position as superintendent in spinning and weaving mill—either white or colored work. Thoroughly understand carding, spinning and weaving. Would accept large weave room at right salary. Married, age 38. Can furnish good references from past and present employers. Address No. 232.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Young man, long experience on most makes of looms all classes of goods. Good manager of help, strictly sober. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 233.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Married. Age 48. Had 25 years' experience as overseer and superintendent. Can handle either weaving or spinning mill. Furnish good references. Address No. 234.

(Continued on next page)



WANT position as superintendent. 12 years as overseer of weaving and assistant superintendent. Capable and qualified to run a mill successfully. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 234.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner in North Carolina. 20 years' experience. Married. Sober and attend strictly to business. Good references. Address No. 235.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 24 years' experience in mill work and am now overseer of carding. 32 years old. Married. Good recommendation. Can change on short notice. Address No. 236.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Would accept position as second hand in large room. Now employed but wish to change. Can furnish references. Address No. 237.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or carder and spinner in large mill. Now employed but want larger job. Can give present employers as reference. Address No. 238.

WANT position as overseer carding in N. C., S. C., Ga., or Va. Can come on short notice. Long experience and good manager of help. Can run any size room. Now employed, but want to change. Good references. No. 239.

WANT position as superintendent. Experienced on both coarse and fine numbers and am expert on combed work. Good references from present and all former employers. Address No. 240.

WANT position as superintendent of hosiery or weaving mill. Married. Strictly temperate. Age 40 25 years experience. 17 years as overseer and superintendent. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 241.

C.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Eight years' experience. Age 25. Strictly sober; good manager of help and can furnish best of references. Address No. 242.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Have good reputation for ability and can get results. Address No. 243.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 8 years as overseer in present position on fancy gingham dress goods and dobby weaves. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 244.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and can get results. Now employed. Would like to correspond with mill needing first class man. Address No. 245.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or carder and spinner in large mill. Have had long experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 246.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am an experienced carder. Well educated and experienced in other departments. Good references. Address No. 247.

WANT position as overseer of carding, or carder and spinner or superintendent of small mill. At present employed as carder in large mill and am giving satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 248.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner. 20 years' experience as overseer and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 249.

WANT position as manager or superintendent. Have had long experience and can get results. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 250.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Married and sober. Good manager of help. Can change on short notice. Address No. 251.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$3.00 per day. Now employed and can furnish best of references. Address No. 252.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 18 years' experience as overseer of weaving, slashing and cloth room. Good manager of help. Good references. Address No. 253.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. 16 years' experience in both carding and spinning from 8's to 60's. Age 46. Married. Sober. Good manager of help. Good references. Address No. 254.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Am strong man in carding and spinning. Also have experience in weaving. Now employed and giving satisfaction but wish to change. Address No. 255.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carder and spinner in small mill. Strictly sober. Good manager of help. Now employed, but wish to change. Married. Age 33. Eight years as overseer. Address No. 356.

#### Which Was Favorite?

"Why did papa have appendicitis and have to pay the doctor a thousand dollars mamma?" It was God's will, dear. "And was it because God was mad at papa or pleased with the doctor?"—Ex.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Especially experienced

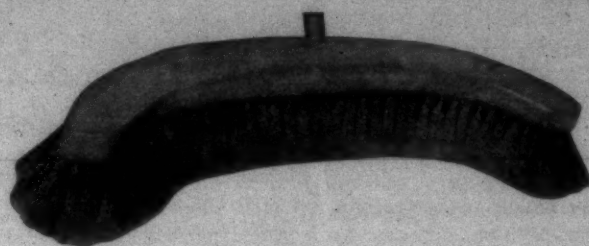
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WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. Have had long experience and am now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 20.

#### Woman Suicides in Mill.

Mrs. Woodie Brown, of Columbus, Ga., committed suicide last week while at work in the Muscogee Mill. She took her life by swallowing car-

bolic acid. After taking the dose she was carried to her home, where she died a few hours later. She was about 25 years of age, and no reason for the deed is known.

#### Dupree Will Soon Be Out.

Claude Dupree, the well known Lindale (Ga.) mill overseer, who shot himself through the breast on Sept. 1, is now on the road to recovery. He is able to sit up daily and is eating heartily. His wounds have healed and it is only a matter of a little while for him to gain strength. He will be able to be out on the streets.



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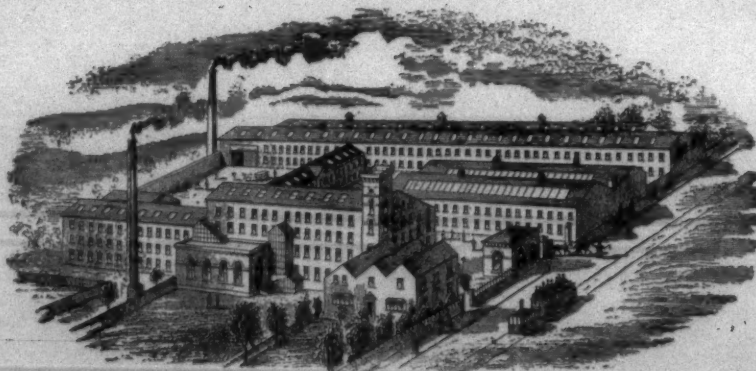
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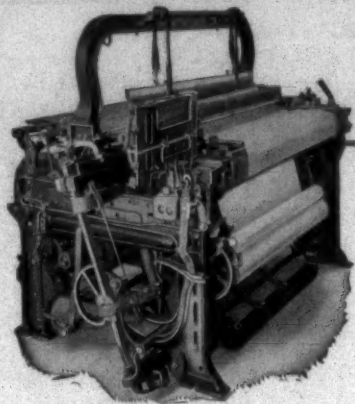
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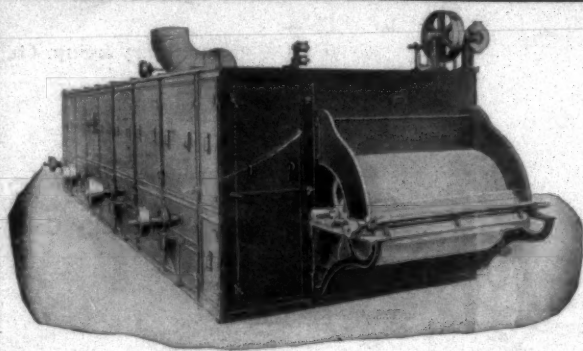
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